

- 1. A method for manufacturing hot rolled steel sheets comprising the steps of:  
    passing molten steel through a continuous caster having a mold after having been  
    poured into a ladle and a tundish to manufacture a slab;  
    cutting the slab to predetermined lengths using a cutter to form a plurality of cut  
    slabs;  
    heating the cut slabs to a predetermined temperature in a first heating furnace;  
    width rolling the cut slabs by using a width roller;  
    descaling the cut slabs in a reduction unit to a predetermined thickness to form a  
    plurality of flat bars;  
    rolling the slabs in a reduction unit to a predetermined thickness in a second  
    heating furnace;  
    coiling the flat bars by a coiling station while the flat bars are maintained in a  
    heated state;  
    uncoiling the flat bars by an uncoiler; and  
    rolling the flat bars to a predetermined thickness in a finishing mill in a reversible  
    manner.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the slabs being rolled in the reduction unit are  
    maintained to a temperature between 800 and 1000° C at an output of the reduction unit.

13. A method of for manufacturing hot rolled steel sheets comprising the steps of:  
    passing molten steel through a continuous caster having a first cutter to form a  
    plurality of cut slabs;  
    heating the cut slabs to a first predetermined temperature in a first heating  
    furnace;  
    width rolling the cut slabs by using a width roller;  
    descaling the cut slabs heated in the first heating furnace;  
    rolling the slabs in a reduction unit to a predetermined thickness to form a  
    plurality of flat bars;

heating the flat bars to a second predetermined temperate [of a second rolling] in a second heating furnace;

coiling the flat bars by a coiling station while the flat bars are maintained in a heated state;

uncoiling the plurality of flat bars by uncoilers; and

rolling the flat bars to a predetermined thickness in a finishing mill, in a reversible manner, while a rear end of a flat bar undergoing rolling is joined to a front end of another flat bar waiting to be rolled such that the flat bars can be continuously rolled; and

cutting the flat bars to a predetermined length by a third cutter.

18. The method of claim 13 wherein the slabs being rolled in the reduction unit are maintained to a temperature between 800 and 1000° C at an output of the reduction unit.